

QA-95
Bordlington
Centreville vicinity
Private

late 18th century

Bordlington is an excellent example of the large brick houses that were built by the more prominent local families in the latter half of the 18th century. The east facade is a magnificent example of glazed header Flemish bond brickwork. The striated banding on the gable ends, executed in three-course bond with all of the headers glazed, is a relatively unusual feature that may be found on half-a-dozen houses in the central Eastern Shore. Also of interest are the partially expressed chimneys, which corbel back into the wall in the upper gables.

Interior details of interest include much of the original woodwork, all of the first floor mantels, and most of the original doors. The floor plan is an unusual variation of the center hall floor plan with an open stair hall at the rear of the house.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Bordlington

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North side of Little Eagle Road about 3 miles southeast of Centreville

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Queen Anne's**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☒ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ COMMERCIAL☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ GOVERNMENT☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ MILITARY☐ MUSEUM☐ PARK☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ RELIGIOUS☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

William F. Adams

Telephone #:

STREET & NUMBER

RD#3, Box 31

CITY, TOWN

Centreville☐ VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21617**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.**Queen Anne's County Courthouse**Liber #: **CWC 90**Folio #: **290**

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Centreville

STATE

Maryland**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

QA-95

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Bordlington is located on Little Eagle Road, about three miles southeast of Centreville. The house is sited on high ground overlooking a small stream which meanders to the northwest and eventually empties into Old Mill Stream Branch. A cluster of farm buildings lies to the north of the house on lower ground.

This is a very large, imposing brick house. It is two stories high, five bays wide and two rooms deep, with a low-pitched gable roof. Of particular note is the brickwork on the east facade and the north and south gables. On the east facade, this consists of Flemish bond with all glazed headers above a plain Flemish bond foundation. A square-section watertable and a two-course Flemish bond belt course are carried across the facade. The gable ends are laid in three-course bond, with all of the headers glazed. This creates a series of dark bands, similar to the nearby C. C. Harper farm (QA-11). The foundation is laid in random common bond, and the watertable is carried completely across both gables. Also of note are the paired chimneys on each gable.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.1 DESCRIPTION

These project about 8 inches from the gable wall up to the level of the second floor eave, and then corbel in flush to the wall. They are then carried up flush with the upper gable, and corbel together in the attic to form one chimney, which emerges from the center of the gable peak at each end of the house. This same feature was apparently relatively common in the central Eastern Shore during the second half of the 18th century. Other local examples include 120 South Commerce Street in Centreville (QA-151) and Bachelor's Hope (QA-224). It is interesting to note two unusual construction details that are employed here. The belt course is carried around the corner from the front and rear facade and is stopped against the projecting chimneys, but is not carried on across the gable as the watertable is. Also, the windows directly to the east of the rear (west) chimneys are butted up against the chimney, with the chimney forming one jamb of the window. This is clearly made necessary by the interior plan, and may also be found on the north gable of 120 South Commerce Street.

The rear facade is laid in Flemish bond without glazed headers above a Flemish bond foundation.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.2 DESCRIPTION

The watertable and belt course are both carried across this facade.

The principal facade faces east, overlooking the wooded streambed below. The entrance is located in the center bay with two nine-over-nine windows on either side. Three-light cellar windows are located below each first floor window. The second floor windows are nine-over-nine. All first and second floor openings have flat brick jack arches, while the cellar windows have segmental arches. The two north bays of this facade have been covered by a one-story kitchen addition, and the front door is protected by a screen porch. The original modillion block cornice remains intact.

The north gable is dominated by the paired chimneys. The fenestration is not symmetrical, with a single nine-over-nine window to the left of the east chimney and two nine-over-nine windows between the chimneys on each floor. There are no openings to the right of the west chimney. There are three three-light windows, directly below the first floor windows, and a single four-over-four window is located in the center of the upper gable. The rakeboards are tapered and have a molded lower edge and a crown mold along

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.3 DESCRIPTION

the upper edge.

The west or rear facade is similar to the front facade, with a central door flanked by four nine-over-nine windows on the first floor, five nine-over-nine windows in the second floor, and four three-light cellar windows. Two of the first floor windows and all of the second floor windows retain the original rusticated wooden lintels with a raised keystone in the center. The door surround consists of a molded backband with crossettes and a molded entablature hood. Traces remain of a one-story porch that once covered the center three bays of this facade. It had Doric columns, and probably dated to the late 19th or early 20th century.

The south gable is similar to the north gable, with several minor differences. There is a bulkhead entrance to the cellar at the west end of the south gable, and the four-over-four sash in the gable window has been replaced with a new six-light casement. The rakeboards have also been replaced.

The interior is arranged in a modified version of the center hall plan. Basically it is a relatively standard variation, with the front (east) rooms larger than the rear rooms. In this case, however, the plan

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.4 DESCRIPTION

has been further modified, with the rear room on the north side reduced in size to allow an L-shaped hall with the stairway located in an open stairhall on the west facade.

The front room on the south side of the hall was probably the most formal room, with the southwest and northeast rooms serving as parlour and dining room, and the small room in the northwest corner probably serving as a library or a sleeping chamber.

The southeast room retains much of the original interior woodwork. The mantel consists of a crossetted surround supporting a heavily molded shelf with a modillion block architrave. Both the chairrail and the baseboard are molded, and the splayed window openings are embellished with raised paneling below the sill and a molded architrave. The present cornice in this room is modern.

A large opening with double paneled doors allows free access between the southeast room and the southwest room. These doors are not original, however, and appear to date to the early 19th century. The mantel in the southwest room is relatively simple, consisting of a molded board surround. The baseboard is also molded, and one section of original chairrail remains. The

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.5. DESCRIPTION

windows on the west wall of this room have interior raised panel shutters which fit into recesses in the jambs on each side.

The stair rises along the north wall of the stair hall to a landing, then rises along the exterior wall to a second landing before turning and rising to the second floor. It is an open string stair, with square newels with molded caps and square ballusters. Scrolled brackets decorate the carriage piece, and raised paneling and a molded chairrail fill the space below the carriage.

The northeast room is now used as a kitchen, but molded baseboard and an ornate mantel similar to the southeast parlour mantel indicate this was originally a relatively formal room. The small northwest room also retains its original mantel, a simple board surround similar to that found in the southwest room.

The second floor plan appears to be similar to the first floor, but was not examined.

A small enclosed stair off the second floor hall allows access to the attic. Although quite large, the attic was never used as living space.

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.6 DESCRIPTION

The roof framing consists of a principal rafter roof with purlins mortised into the principals and common rafters notched over the purlins and running continuously from false plate to ridge. Each principal is supported by a pair of queen posts joined by a heavy collar beam and reinforced with angled braces between the queen post and the principal rafter. The principals are mortised-and-tenoned at the ridge, and a 1 x 5 ridge board runs between each pair of principal rafters. This board is held in place at each end by a pocket formed with three pieces of one-inch board nailed to the principals with wrought nails. The common rafters are mitred and butted against the ridge board. The purlins are not continuous, but are mortised into the principals, and are offset to reduce strain. The roof pitch is 26.5 degrees.

Also of interest in the attic is the original ladder used to climb up through a hatch to the roof. The hatch framing is still in place, but the ladder has been taken down, and remains stored in the attic. The carriage pieces of the ladder have rebates to hold the treads and are beaded.

The cellar originally had an interior entrance below the stairs in the first floor hall, as well as

CONTINUATION SHEET

7.7 DESCRIPTION

the exterior bulkhead entrance on the south gable. The interior stair has been removed, however. The cellar is divided by brick partition walls into four rooms. The two south rooms correspond to the south rooms on the first floor, but the two north rooms are larger, and also include the area below the first floor hall. The foundation is laid in rough fieldstone below ground level, and the chimney bases have relieving arches with recesses. The interior doorways have beaded frames with the original red paint still exposed. All had doors, but these are now gone. The ceiling joists are pit-sawn from hewn logs. They average 3 x 10, and are laid parallel to the gable on 18-inch centers. The butt ends are set in pockets in the masonry walls and rest on one-inch wood plates embedded in the masonry.

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Bordlington is an excellent example of the large brick houses that were built by the more prominent local families in the latter half of the eighteenth century. The east facade is a magnificent example of glazed header Flemish bond brickwork. The striated banding on the gable ends, executed in three-course bond with all of the headers glazed, is a relatively unusual feature that may be found on half a dozen houses in the central shore. Also of interest are the partially expressed chimneys, which corbel back into the wall in the upper gables.

Interior details of interest include much of the original woodwork, all of the first floor mantels, and most of the original doors. The floor plan is an unusual variation of the center hall floor plan with an open stair hall at the rear of the house. Other features worthy of attention are the beaded cellar door frames with the original

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

CONTINUATION SHEET

8.1 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

paint still exposed and the original ladder to the roof, which remains in the attic. The roof itself is an exceptionally well preserved example of a queen post truss roof with a ridge board, a feature not generally found in the 18th century.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Forman, Henry Chandlee. Old Buildings, Gardens, and Furniture of Maryland. Cambridge, Md.: Tidewater Publishers, 1967.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Orlando Ridout V, Historic Sites Surveyor

ORGANIZATION

Queen Anne's County Historical Society

DATE

11/21/78

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Centreville

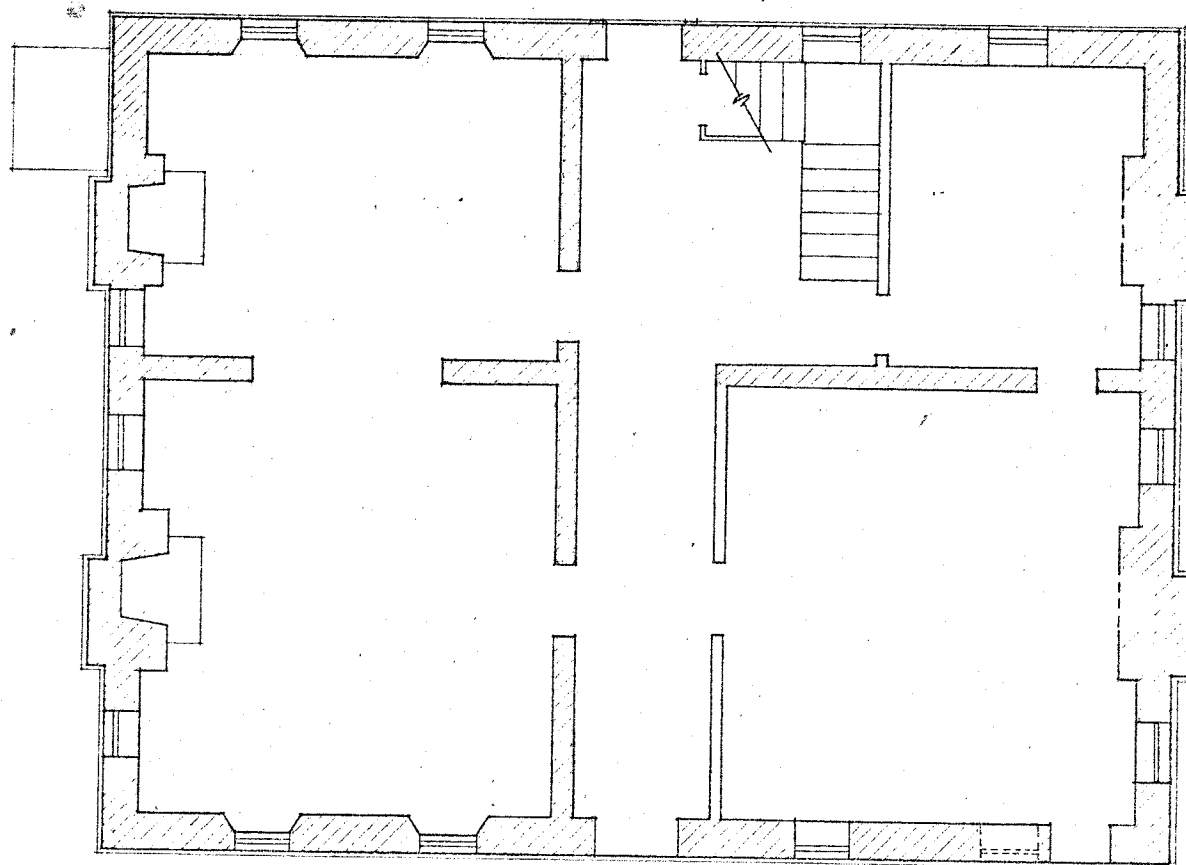
STATE

Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

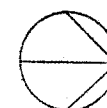
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438



ORLANDO RIDOUT V.

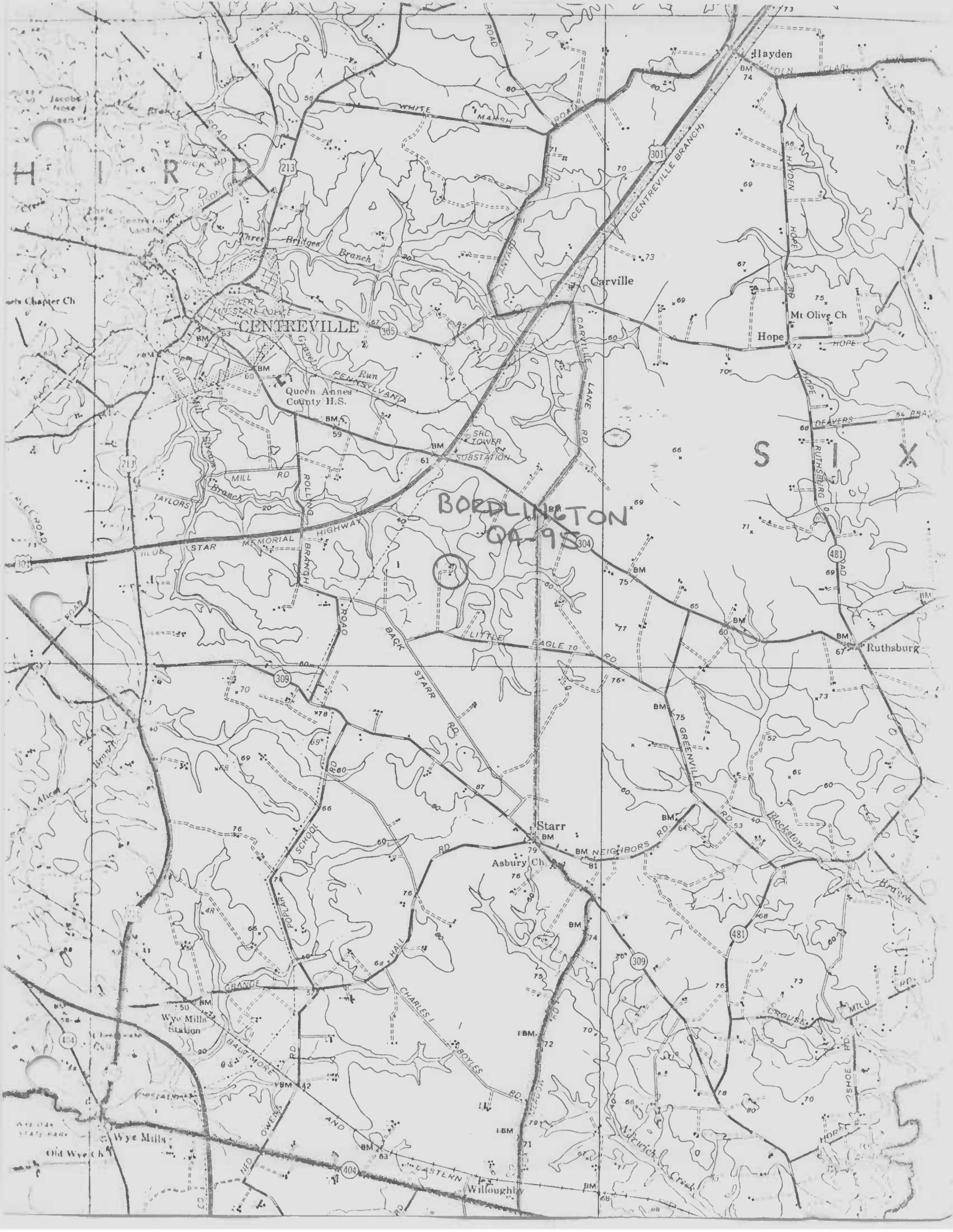
0 2 4 6 8 10
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



QA-95

BORDLINGTON
CENTREVILLE, MARYLAND

MARCH 21, 1978.





QA-95

QA-95
Bordlington

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT



Q4-95
Bordlington

Mary McCarthy
Spring/Summer 2003
Digital color photo on file at MHT





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OKV 1978



QA-95 Bardington
ORV 1978



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Bordlington

EBD J